The Columbian
AND
Bloomsburg Democrat.
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IN THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE
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CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
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JOB PRINTING
of every description executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

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...burg Official Directory.
...Co.—JOHN A. FUNSTON ...GHORN, Cashier.
...Bank—CHAS. H. PAXTON, Pres't, ...ashier.
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...ding and Saving Fund Associa... ...ER, Pres't, J. B. ROBISON, Sec. ...ual Saving Fund Association— ...sident, C. G. BARKLEY, Sec'y.

...urch Directory.
...TERIAN CHURCH. ...ev. Robert Mitchell. ...10; A. M.; 7 P. M. ...M. ...Wednesday, 7 P. M. ...ews rented; strangers wel...

...arg Directory.
...received and for sale at the ...ffice.

...THING, &c.
...BERG, Merchant Tailor, Main ...erican House.
...S, WATCHES, &c.
...dealer in Clocks, Watches and ...st., just below the American
...ERD, Watch and Clock maker ...st corner Main and Iron sts.
...CAR, Watch and Clock Maker, Mar... street, below Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
...M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest ...E, and best styles, corner Main and Market ...Streets, in the old Post Office.
HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, ...Bloomsburg.

PROFESSIONAL.
...R. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., ...above the Court House.
...R. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office over the First National Bank.
...G. BARKLEY Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d ...floor in the Columbian building.
...B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician ...north side Main st., below Market.
...C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician ...Market street, above Main.
...B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hart...man's building, Main street.
...R. B. F. KINNEY Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth ...extracted without pain: Main st., nearly op...osite Episcopal Church.
...E. A. TURNER, Physician and Surgeon, of...fice over Klein's Drug Store, residence one ...door below Rev. D. J. Waller.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.
...PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, ...opposite Episcopal Church, Main st.
...MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey ...building Main street.
...MRS. W. DERICKSON, Millinery and Fancy ...Goods Main st., below Market.
...MISS JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' ...Hats and Dress Patterns, southeast corner ...of Main st.
...T. HARMAN Millinery and Fancy ...Goods, below American House.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.
...Iron Hotel, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end ...Main st.
...RESTAURANTS AND GROCERS.
...P. C. Dry Goods and Notions, south...east corner Main and Iron sts.
...WEIS, confectionery and bakery, ...wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.
...WILLIAM H. ...Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, ...Court House.
...ANDREW ...Mammoth Grocery, fine Gro... Nuts, Provision, &c., Main ...
...& CO., dealers in Dry Goods, ...Groceries, Iron, Steel, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, ...Paints, Oils and Market sts.
...LEE & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, ...Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, ...Hats and Caps.

MISCELLANEOUS.
...H. PERSMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness... ...Brown's Block Main Street.
...WILLIAMS, liquor dealer second door from ...corner Main and Iron sts.
...JOHNSON, Wall Paper, Window Shades ...and Carpet Expert block, Main st.
...Furniture Rooms, three story ...brick, Main street, west of Market st.
...C. K. ...K, Photographer, over Robbins ...store, Main st.
...dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chem... ...ear of American House.
...COREY, Marble and Brown Stone ...Works, Bloomsburg, Berwick road.
...dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar ...ware, near the Forks Hotel.
...E. CHRISMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper ...Spreader Lightning Rod.
...C. ...S, White and Fancy Tanner, and ...dealer in Ice, Scottown.
NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Catawissa.

...ELMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. ...Building.
...ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician ...below Main.
...& KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and ...merchandise, Main Street
...KISTLER — ttawissa House," North ...corner Main and Second Streets.
L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St.
M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c.
SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kosten... bander Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street.
WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.
JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes
R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.
PETER ENT, Miller, and dealer in all kinds of Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. All kinds of Grain purchased.

Espy.

C. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufacturing.

Buck Horn.

M. & G. W. B. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise

Orangeville Directory.

D. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.
BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st.
DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon Main st., next door to Good's Hotel.
DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street.
JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker. Main St., below Pine.
SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St.
SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St.
WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

Philadelphia Directory.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
may 10,67-tf.

HARVEY B. WALKER,
WITH
MEAR, SCHROPP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 108 NORTH SECOND ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Original assorted packages of Queensware constantly on hand. feb2372-tf.

Business Cards.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. (Jan4,'67.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.29'67

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
At R. F. Clark's late office, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. F. EYERLY
Has entered into the Law and Collection business with John G. Freeze, Esq., Attorney at Law, office in Brower's Building, Main Street Bloomsburg, Pa.
Nov. 15th, 1872. tf.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH.
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.
Jan 1'71

BLOOMSBURG
MARBLE WORKS.
MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, &c. Work neatly executed. Orders by mail will receive special attention. N. B. Work delivered free of charge. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.
oct19'71-tf. P. O. Box 257.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.
SAVE YOUR MONEY.
Go to
HENRY YOST,
East Bloomsburg Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made
FURNITURE.
Prices reasonable and the best work done. jan 1'71—tf

VULCAN WORKS,
DANVILLE PA.
WILLIAM H. LAW,
Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Boilers, Gasholders, Iron of Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and fencing, also Wrought iron piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to.
N. B. Drawings and Estimates supplied.
oct27'71-1y.

BERNHARD STOHNER
Would inform his friends and the public that he has taken possession of
THE OLD STAND,
in the Exchange block, so long occupied by him and will carry on the business of a
FIRST-CLASS BAKERY,
He brings to the business an experience of many years and assures the community that he will furnish the best of bread, cakes, rolls, biscuit, &c, fresh every day. He proposes also to keep on hand a large and well assorted stock of
FINE CONFECTIONERY,
of all grades. French candies and those of domestic manufacture, always to be had wholesale and retail at lowest rates. Adjoining the Bakery and Confectionery is a well established
RESTAURANT,
where may be found Ale and Lager, and Refreshments, Oysters in season and the various little delicacies which suit the public taste. There is also a
FINE ICE CREAM SALOON,
over the confectionery store, where ladies and gentlemen can obtain the best of Ice Cream in season.
A fair share of the public custom is requested and no pains will be spared to ensure satisfaction
april 26,72-tf

NEW DRUG STORE.
CHRIS. A. KLEIM
Having purchased the business of E. P. Lutz now offers at the old stand, a choice assortment of
DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY SOAPS,
BRUSHES, &c., &c.
And a general assortment of the choicest goods usually found in first class establishments.
Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes Carefully Compounded.
On Sundays, open from 8 a. m., to 10 a. m., and from 2 p. m., to 4 p. m.
GERMAN AND ENGLISH SPOKEN.
feb 972-tf

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKING.
Mrs. L. Hawley, Milton, Fashionable Dress Maker and Teacher of Briggs's unrivalled system of fitting by measure in the speediest, most stylish and perfect manner, Dresses, Polonaise and all ladies' and misses' garments, invites a call from all wishing to learn the diagram, or to have cutting and fitting of suits done as well as in Philadelphia, and at moderate rates. Suits made to order. Call, third door above Mrs. Probst's store, Main street, below Railroad, west end.
Oct. 11, 1872.—2m. MRS. L. HAWLEY MILTON.

Miscellaneous.

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST.
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 1'71—1y

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$200,000
Ætna	4,000,000
Orient	500,000
Royal of Liverpool	10,000,000
Danville Mutual	5,000
Springfield	570,000
Germania, N. Y.	500,000
International N. Y.	1,030,739
Farmers' Danville	80,000
Lancaster City	200,500
Home	2,000,000

FREAS BROWN, Agent,
mar12'71—1y. BLOOMSBURG Pa.

H. C. HOWER,
has opened a first-class
BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE.
at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.
He would also call attention to his fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,
which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.
Jan 1'71

THE ORANGEVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
MANUFACTURERS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
of the most Approved Patterns.
Mill Gearing,
Jobbing,
and Castings
of all descriptions.
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise, Lumber, &c., &c.
ORANGEVILLE, PA.
We would announce to the public in general that we have taken the well known Agricultural Works of this place and shall make Hourain to manufacture First Class Agricultural Implements equal to any other makers in the State, such as
Threshing Machines,
Both Lever and Tread Power.
Plows of every Description,
among which will be the celebrated
KNOB MOUNTAIN HERO,
acknowledged by all to be the best plow extant for the farmer. Also the
Champion, Sterns' Patent and
The Montrose.
ALSO, DOUBLE CORN PLOWS,
Cultivators,
Iron Kettles,
and Castings
of every description. We shall use none but the best materials and employ none but competent and experienced mechanics and our prices will compare favorably with any other manufacturers.
Country Produce, Lumber, Old Iron, taken in exchange. We also have a store in connection with our Agricultural Works, where may be found a full assortment of MERCHANDISE which will be sold at small profits. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere and we guarantee satisfaction.
march27'72-1y.

Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.
WILLIAM PETTIT,
Espy, Pa.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment.
mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

WHITE STAR LINE
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL
BETWEEN
New York, Cork and Liverpool.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS,
OCEANIC, REPUBLIC, BALTIC, CELTIC, GERMANIC, BRITTANIC, ADRIATIC, ATLANTIC,
Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt.
Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburgh, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upwards.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's Offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
Jan 12, 1872. J. H. SPARKS, Agent,

PATENT

ARION PIANO.
The only perfect Instrument in the world. And is unexcelled in Richness, Power, Brilliancy and Durability. Special terms to Teachers. Marked invoice to Clergymen. Send for Illustrated Arion Pamphlet.
C. W. FOSTER, General Agent.
mar 10'71—1f.] MAUCH CHUNK, PA.

Poetical.

Annie and Willie's Prayer.

The following poem, written by Mrs. Sophiah P. Snow, is one of the most exquisitely touching and beautiful that we have ever read. It cannot fail to reach the hearts of all who perase it, besides being peculiarly appropriate to the holidays:

'Twas the eve before Christmas; "Good-night" had been said,
And Annie and Willie had crept into bed;
There were tears on their pillows, and tears in their eyes,
And each little bosom was heavy with sighs—
For to-night their stern father's command had been given,
That they should retire precisely at seven,
Instead of at eight; for they troubled him more
With questions unheard of than ever before;
He had told them he thought this delusion a sin,
No such being as "Santa Claus" ever had been,
And he hoped after this he should never more hear
How he scrambled down chimneys with presents each year.
And this is the reason that two little heads
So restlessly tossed on their soft, downy beds,
Eight, nine, and the clock on the steeple tolled ten;
Not a word had been spoken by either till then,
When Willie's sad face from the blanket did peep,
And whispered, "Dear Annie, is you fast asleep?"
"Why, no, brother Willie," a sweet voice replies,
"I've tried it in vain, but I can't shut my eyes;
For, somehow, it makes me so sorry because
Dear papa has said there is no 'Santa Claus;'
Now we know there is, and it can't be denied,
For he came every year before mamma died;
But then, I've been thinking that she used to pray,
And God would hear everything mamma would say,
And perhaps she asked Him to send Santa Claus here,
With the sacks full of presents he brought every year."
"Well, why tan't we pay dest as mamma did then,
And ask Him to send him with presents aden?"
"I've been thinking so, too." And without a word more
Four little bare feet bounded out on the floor,
And four little knees the soft carpet pressed,
And two tiny hands were clasped close to each breast.
"Now, Willie, you know we must firmly believe
That the presents we ask for we're sure to receive;
You must wait just as still till I say the 'Amen,'
And by that you will know that your turn has come then."
"Dear Jesus look down on my brother and me
And grant us the favor we are asking of Thee;
I want a wax dolly, a tea set and ring,
And an ebony work box that shuts with a spring;
Bless papa, dear Jesus, and ca use him to see,
That Santa Claus loves us far better than he,
Don't let him get fretful and angry again
At dear brother Willie and Annie, Amen!"
"Please, Desus, 'et Santa Taus tum down tonight,
And bring us some presents before it is light,
I want he should dive me a nice little sed,
With bright, shiny runners, and all painted red;
A box full of tandy, a book a nd a toy,
Amen, and then, Desus, I'll be a good boy."
Their prayers being ended, they raised up their heads,
And with hearts light and cheerful again sought their beds;
They were soon lost in slumber, both peaceful and deep
And with fairies in Dreamland were roaming in sleep.
Eight, nine, and the little French clock had struck ten,
Ere the father had thought of his children again;
He seemed now to hear Annie's half-suppressed sighs,
And to see the big tears stand in Willie's blue eyes.
"I was harsh with my darlings," he mentally said,
"And should not have sent them so early to bed,
But then I was troubled—my feelings found vent,
For bank-stock to-day has gone down ten per cent.
But of course they've forgotten their troubles ere this
And that I denied them the thrice-asked-for kiss;
But, just to make sure, I'll step up to their door,
For I never spoke harsh to my darlings before."
So saying, he softly ascended the stairs,
And arrived at the door to hear both of their prayers.
His Annie's 'bless papa' draws forth the big tears,
"Strange, strange I'd forgotten," said he with a sigh,
"How I long ed, when a child, to have Christmas draw nigh.
I'll atone for my harshness," he inwardly said,
"By answering their prayers ere I sleep in my bed."
Then he turned to the stairs and softly went down.
Threw off velvet slippers and silk dressing-gown—
Donned hat, coat and boots, and was out in the street,
A mild zephyr facing the cold, driving sleet,
Nor stopped he until he had brought everything,
From the box full of candy to the tiny gold ring;
Indeed, he kept adding so much to his store,
That the various presents outnumbered a score,
Then homeward he turned with his holiday load,
And with Aunt Mary's aid in the nursery 'twas stowed;
Miss dolly was seated beneath a pine tree,
By the side of a table spread out for her tea;
A work-box well filled in the centre was laid,
And on it a ring, for which Annie had prayed.
A soldier in uniform at ease by a sled,
"With bright shining runners all painted red."
There were balls, dogs and horses, books pleasing to see,
And birds of all colors were perched in the tree;
While Santa Claus, laughing stood up in the top
As if getting ready more presents to drop.
And as the fond father the picture surveyed,
He thought for his trouble he had amply been paid,
And he said to himself, as he brushed off a tear
"I'm happier to-night than I've been for a year.
I've enjoyed more true pleasure than ever before,
What care I if bank-stock falls ten per cent. more!
Hereafter I'll make it a rule, I believe,
To have Santa Claus visit us each Christmas Eve."
So thinking, he gently extinguished the light
And tripped down the stairs to retire for the night,
As soon as the beams of the bright morning sun
Put the darkness to flight, and the stars, one by one,
Four little blue eyes out of sleep opened wide,
And at the same moment the presents espied,
Then out of their beds they sprang with a bound
And the very gifts prayed for were all of them found.
They laughed and they cried in their innocent glee,
And shouted for "papa" to come quick and see
What presents old Santa Claus brought in the night,
(Just the things that they wanted,) and left before light.
"And now," added Annie, in a voice soft and low,
"You'll believe there's a Santa Claus, papa, I know;
While dear little Willie climbed up on his knee,
Determined no secret between them should be
And told in soft whispers, how Annie had said
That their dear, blessed mamma so long ago dead,
Used to kneel down and pray by the side of her chair,
And that God up in heaven had answered her prayer
Then we dot up and prayed dust as well as we tould,
And Dod answered our prayers, now wasn't he dood?"
"I should say that He was, if He sent you all these,
And knew just what presents my children would please.
'Well, well, let him think so, the dear little elf,
(Twould be cruel to tell him I did it myself.")
'Blind father! who caused your sterd heart to relent?
And the hasty word spoken so soon to repent?
'Twas the Being who bade you steal softly up stairs,
And made you His agent to answer their prayers.

Miscellaneous.

Gambling in Washington.

Washington for many years had been a hot-bed for gamblers of high and low degree. There were a dozen faro-banks on the Avenue within a stone's-throw of Gadsby's, on the corner of Sixth Street. Many of these establishments had club rooms attached, where members of Congress and others amused themselves with brag, vingt-et-un, and whist. Draw-poker came into vogue at a later day. Gambling, and for large sums, was common, particularly among Southern and Western members. Scores of them from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Gulf States squandered their modest per diem, then eight dollars only, at the gaming table, and some impaired their private fortunes by the same indulgence. S. S. Prentiss was reported to have lost thirty thousand dollars the first winter he was in Congress.

The most notorious and dashing gambler of the day was Edward Pendleton. He came from Virginia, where he was well connected, his family being of the best blood in the State, and he married a most respectable and accomplished lady, whose father held a responsible office under the government. Pendleton gave sumptuous entertainments at his club-house, which were well attended by some of the most eminent public men in the district. Mr. Mangum, then President of the Senate, John J. Crittenden, John M. Botts, John B. Thompson, of Kentucky, and Linn Boyd, afterward Speaker of the House, and others of lesser note, were frequently his guests. Congress had enacted stringent penal laws to prevent gambling, but they were a dead letter, unless some poor devil made a complaint of foul play, or some fleeced blackleg sought vengeance through the aid of the Grand Jury; and then the matter was usually compounded by the payment of money.

Whist was a favorite game with the foreign ministers and the elder statesmen. Mr. Clay, General Scott, Mr. Bodisco, and Mr. Fox—nephew of Charles James Fox—who represented William the Fourth and Queen Victoria, often played together, a hundred dollars being the usual stake. They generally played well, as Hoyle taught the game; but many of the members of the fashionable clubs of New York play with more skill than was dreamed of forty years ago. Governor Marcy was a great lover of whist, but he would never bet money on the game. There were always inveterate whisters in the Senate. A story was current at one time of a protracted sitting at the card table, at which Governor Stokes, of North Carolina, and Mountjoy Bailey, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, were two of the players. It ran in this wise: the Senate adjourned from Thursday over to Monday. The party sat down to cards after dinner Thursday evening. They played all night and all the next day, only stopping occasionally for refreshments. The game was continued Friday night and Saturday, through Saturday night and all day Sunday and Sunday night, the players resting for a snatch of sleep as nature became exhausted. Monday morning the game was in full blast; but at ten o'clock Bailey moved an adjournment, alleging that his official duties required his presence in the Senate-chamber. Stokes remonstrated, but the sergeant-at-arms persisted, and rose from the table. The Governor grumbled and scolded, but finally gave it up, swearing that if he had suspected Bailey would break up the game thus prematurely, he would not have invited him to join the party.

Mr. Webster played whist, but indifferently only. The Virginians were addicted to that stupid game known as shoemaker loo. President Tyler was fond of loo, and on a rainy day, when there was no great pressure of public business, he has been known to make up a game at the White House, and play all day, having dinner in his chamber. His companions usually were William Selden, Treasurer of the United States, Cary Selden, his brother, store keeper at the navy-yard, and sometimes Governor Gilmer, of Virginia, with now and then another favorite. The amount played for was always small, but Mr. Tyler was as much delighted at taking a pool as if he had won hundreds.

Public opinion was not so averse to gaming in Washington as in most of the Northern cities. Probably the tone of public morals is no more elevated now than it was then, but there was then less pretense and ostentation of purity. At a large party given by the wife of a cabinet minister, Mrs. Clay, chaperoning a young lady from the North, passed through a room where gentlemen were playing cards, Mr. Clay among the number.

"Is this a common practice?" inquired the young lady.

"Yes," said Mrs. Clay; "they always play when they get together."

"Don't it distress you to have Mr. Clay gamble?"

"No, my dear," said the good old lady, composedly: "he 'most always wins."

In the winter of 1841 General Scott, Mr. Clay, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Bodisco played whist once a week for some time, the stake, as usual, being a hundred dollars. They played a match game, Scott and Bodisco against Clay and Fox. They were well matched, and for a long time the game was pretty even. At length fortune favored Messrs. Clay and Fox, and they were ten or twelve games ahead. "Gentlemen," said the Russian minister, rising from the table, "the game has closed for the season. The appropriation is exhaust." And sure enough not another game would he play, much to the disgust and vexation of General Scott, who, of course, was a considerable loser.—*Harper's Magazine for December.*

The "Sponsible Editor."

Don Piatt edited a campaign paper in Western New York, some twenty-nine years ago. Here is one of the reminiscences:

The talented editors were especially objects of vituperation and assault, and had rather a hard time of it. The office was broken into and the limited assortment of type knocked into pi. The infuriated mob, instigated by that fiend, Saxton, as the paper asserted, seemed, however, to respect that sacred relict of the great Franklin for that was not damaged. It may be that it frightened them. The editors had their eyes in a chronic state of mourning. But they were game and kept up the war, until one day a long-bodied, broad-shouldered, double-fisted Democrat, named Jim Moore, stalked into the editorial sanctum and made the novel proposition of being published as the responsible editor.

"You ain't up to these Whig fellers, you ain't. Just turn 'em over to me—say I'm the 'sponsible editor, will you?"

This was novel but pleasing, and James was duly installed in the post he solicited. Not long after an inspired blacksmith or eloquent thinker, addressed the hard ciderites. Our notice of this event reads to the effect that our quiet town was startled and alarmed by a strange noise that broke out with great violence, on Saturday last, near the church. On repairing to the spot, we discovered that the unhealthy bellowing came from a stray long ears that had wandered into our town. The owner of this disagreeable beast would do well to capture and stable him.

The paper was scarcely distributed before the eloquent blacksmith bounded into the office, followed by a crowd of curious friends.

"Where's the editor of this nigger baby's dip?" roared the stumper.

"Don't allow no profane language on these premises," responded the ad interim editor, turning over the exchanges and scarcely looking at the indignant intruder.

"You be——! I want the editor I say."

"Well, well, well," cried Jim, with dignity, as if his precious time was being intruded upon by a fellow beneath his notice, "I'm the 'sponsible editor."

"No you ain't!" chorused the crowd, "you're only Jim Moore."

"Don't try to fool me," foamed the orator; "I want the feller that writ that!" pointing at the somewhat personal paragraph.

"If you say I'm not the 'sponsible editor," exclaimed Jim, getting up—and it seemed as if he never would get done doing that—"you are a liar! You're a liar anyhow!"—and in the twinkling of a telegraph, the injured orator found himself standing on the curb stones, with his lately sympathizing friends regarding him curiously from behind corners.

It is not necessary to say that we were not again disturbed.

AN INDIAN'S REVENGE.—The following incident is related to have recently occurred, by the Richland county (Wisconsin) Independent: An Indian trapper and hunter has been operating in one of the northern towns of that county, and near his camp lived a farmer. The Indian had a box filled with rattlesnakes, covered over with grass. Last August the Indian came to the farmer's house one day, intoxicated, and asked the farmer to give him a certain sheep that he was preparing for exhibition at the county fair, saying that he was hungry. This the farmer refused, but offered him a hen if he would shoot it. The Indian declared he would have the sheep, and fired at it, but missed it. The farmer then set his dog on the Indian and drove him away. A few nights since, the farmer was awakened from his sleep by something cold crawling over him, and seizing the object, he hurled it across the room. He was horrified to hear the noise of rattles in every direction. Telling his wife to lie quiet for her life, he raised up and turned up the light, when he saw a huge rattlesnake coiled up at the foot of the bed, ready for a spring. Seizing his revolver, he fired, and shot off its head. The noise of the pistol aroused the hired man, who hastened to the room, and, before reaching it (the door was open), killed two rattlesnakes. Two more were killed in the bedroom, making five in all. At the foot of the bed was the Indian's box. It is supposed that he entered the open window and emptied the snakes out on the bed.

Another Slow Railroad.

A correspondent tells the following of a slow railroad: "A railroad runs from Oswego to Syracuse. It is thirty-six miles long. I rode on it, and those cars move so slow that if you want the draught in your face you have to ride backward to get it. They never have hot journals on that road; the great danger is that the stuffing and gravy around the axles will freeze.—The screech of the locomotive is very faint, kind o' like the warble of a four-year-old boy blowing through a knot-hole in a board fence. It is capable of giving a grasshopper a thrill of alarm, but won't scare a crow worth a leather cuss. The conductor, engineer and fireman always walk ahead of the train to look for broken rails, and the cows always run on ahead of them to keep out of the dust. I tried an experiment. Two trains were passing, and I stuck a match out of the window and let the head of it rub against a passenger car. It went so slow I couldn't strike a light. If you ever take a trip from Oswego to Syracuse over that road you want to take lots of clothes, a whole ham and a barrel of corned-beef along with you."

SHOEING A MULE.—The New York *Herald's* correspondent, with Andrew Johnson and the other Congressional candidates in Tennessee, writes:

"If there had been any sanguinary ill-feeling among those who came to attend the meeting, a scene that took place before its assembling must have routed it completely. That scene will last, in the memory of those who saw it, as long as life remains. It occurred on the verge of the town, and came near spoiling all interest in our own circus. Six negroes, on the common road, opposite a blacksmith's shop, for over an hour were trying to persuade a young, tall, robust country mule to allow himself to be shod. They put a rope collar round his neck, and to that attached a line which, thrown out between his hind-legs was intended to trip up each in turn, and hold it in position while the blacksmith—Sam by name—operated on the hoof. For over an hour this extraordinary mule fought the six men, kicking away the trap laid for his enslavement as easily as he might a cobweb, and describing, high up in the air, forked lightning diagrams with his heels—a sight fearful to behold. Panting, yet patient, their hats kicked off their heads, their shins bruised, and their pants torn, the six gallant darkeys stuck to their supernatural mule until finally they secured his right hind-leg, and had his hoof laid on Sam the blacksmith's lap, ready for the sacrifice. By this time all the surrounding points of vantage were occupied by spectators, wrought up to the most intense pitch of excitement—Johnson men cheering on the mule, Maynard men cheering on the darkeys. Sam the blacksmith was a tall, well-built fellow. He had his back to the mule's head, and was in a stooping position over the hoof. In front of him, about six feet from the mule's tail (a perilous distance), was a circle of about twenty darkeys, awaiting the operation of putting the shoe on, with the most solemn interest. Never did mule draw such pious reverence from a like audience.

"'I'd ha' let him be,' said one; 'dar's no use a-fussin' with such a good-for-nuffin meule as dat.'

"'Fo' Gad!' exclaimed another, in a low and cautious tone, 'I do b'lieve in my so' de ole debbel hisself is in dat dar meule.'

"'Wot you speaks alike dat fo'?' said a third, turning on the previous speaker. 'Dat meule hears every tin' you say, and tinks it insultin.' Don't know wedder de debbel is in him, but I do consequentially b'lieve dar's heap o'kick in his hind-legs still. Guess whoever gets him will tink so too. I wants my head insured when I'se axed to nurse him.'

"In the meantime, Sam had his implements ready, and an assistant farrier approached and laid the shoe tenderly upon the virgin hoof. A nail was inserted, while Sam elevated his hammer to deliver the pregnant blow that was to drive it safely home. It was a moment of breathless and agonizing suspense with whites and blacks alike. The latter anticipated a triumph for their race; the former prepared to keep their sides from splitting asunder. Sam's legs shook, but he brought down the hammer with all his might; and at the same moment an explosion occurred that fairly baffles description. A trip hammer falling on a ton-weight of nitro-glycerine, immured in a tin box, could hardly have produced any more sudden and bewildering results. Quicker than thought the mule drew his hind leg forward, and, springing it back with incredible force, struck the still stooping Sam square in the bulbous centre of his hind section, projecting him forward in the air like a cannon-ball from a catapult. As Sam disappeared in space, he knocked all the darkeys down in front of him like ninepins, scattering them over the road in all directions, and landed himself on top of a snake-fence twenty feet away. The roar that went up from the assembled multitude might have been heard in the next county. The mule grew alarmed, took to his heels, and, amid the cheers of the Johnson party, crossed the country for home and freedom. Poor Sam had no shape to him when he came to, and it will be many a long day before the terminus of his spinal column forgets that visitation of mule-power."

THE editor of the Monticello *Watchman*, who has just been elected a member of Assembly, is in doubt as to whether or no he will be enabled to take his seat at the opening of the next session. Hear him:

WE WANT MONEY!!!—That's what's the matter. We haven't seen a two dollar bill since election. Our subscribers must be under the impression that we feed on glory; for

The Columbian,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Dec. 20, 1872.

Our Nomination for Congress.

On next Tuesday an election is to be held in this Congressional District to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Ulysses Mercur. The Republicans have nominated Dr. Strawbridge not because he wanted it, but because the Bloomsburg managers, having attempted his defeat before, now desire to regain favor by forcing him into an unwilling fight. The Democrats have unanimously nominated Col. Victor E. Piollet of Bradford county. He needs no commendation at our hands. His record and life are matters of public history, and every voter in this District is familiar with the staunch "Wysox Farmer."

The duty of our country is clear. He was our choice at the last conference and let us stand to our guns now. The opposition are at sea, and *now* is the golden opportunity to wreck them.—Let every Democrat turn out. *Work for success.* We pledge our word that 1500 majority in Columbia will carry the District, and we *should* give 2000.—The time is short, but let us work, and show that the spirit of Democracy is not crushed in old Columbia. Every man to his post, and victory will be ours.

SINCE going to press we learn that Bunnell, of Wyoming, has been substituted for Dr. Strawbridge as a candidate for Congress. Does he know anything about horse races—and the qualities of poison?

Louisiana's Miseries.

The troubles in Louisiana have become so complicated as to require explanation for the general reader. There are two Legislative bodies, each claiming to be legally elected. One of these is known as the Kellogg Legislature the other as the Warmoth Legislature. Kellogg is the present U. S. Senator from that state; Warmoth the present Governor. The Kellogg Legislature has impeached Gov. Warmoth; the Warmouth Legislature has been served with an injunction from the U. S. Circuit Court; the clerk of the House of the old Legislature has been imprisoned to keep him from calling the roll of the Warmoth Legislature; Judge Elmore holding Gov. Warmoth's certificate, as Judge of the Eighth District Court, has been sent to jail, but promptly pardoned by Warmoth; and the Capitol is in possession of the U. S. troops with Gatling guns and similar Republican means of persuasion.

In addition McEnery, Democrat, and Kellogg, Republican, both claim the Governtship. Kellogg's claim is denied on the ground that the law renders an U. S. office-holder ineligible—he being now U. S. Senator. Such a conglomeration of entanglements was never before known.

At a recent mass meeting held in New Orleans one hundred prominent citizens were selected to go to Washington and lay the matter before the President, and Mr. McEnery claiming to be Governor sent a message to the President asking him to suspend action in the matter until the committee of one hundred had conferred with him. Here is the President's reply:

"WASHINGTON, December 13—*To Hon. John M' Energy. New Orleans:* Your visit with a hundred citizens will be unavailing so far as the President is concerned. His decision has been made and will not be changed, and the sooner it is acquiesced in the sooner good order and peace will be restored.

(Signed) "GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, "Attorney General."

It can be seen from this that the President has made his decision without waiting to hear a fair and impartial recital of the facts in the case, and supports the negro Lieutenant Governor Pinchback and his legislative followers because upon them hang the hopes of brother-in-law Casey for future high positions.

As we are not of those who expected a different course from Grant than that which he has pursued heretofore, we are not surprised at his action, and the day for being startled at any such action has long since gone by. Brother-in-law Casey still reigns Supreme in New Orleans and yearns for the U. S. Senatorship. Of course he must be defended whatever the result to the people. This we presume is Civil Service Reform and those of Grant's admirers who can get any comfort from it are welcome to do so. Soldiers, Gatling guns, bayonets, Federal Courts and Executive interference are all in the category of appliances to secure the rights of the States and the people, and are all used in a quarrel with which the Federal Government has no concern whatsoever.

As we have said, we are not surprised. We expect no less so long as Grant has in Louisiana, or elsewhere, abrother-in-law to look after, or any other interest to subserve. To secure perfect neutrality on the part of the administration in any State quarrel there must be a total absence of anything which can advance his interests.

It is one of the terrible results of the last ten years of Republicanism, that the people can look calmly on this struggle and merely shrug their shoulders when the power of the Federal Government is used to coerce the citizens of a State. There will be worse to come before this reign of Grant is over. There are other States which may prove contumacious and may require armed troops of the United States to lead the people into the ways of pleasantness and peace.

We commend this Louisiana affair to the attention of such of our Democratic brethren (whose "straight out" stomachs revolted at Horace Greeley and who preferred to cast their ballots for this other man, whom fawning admirers delight to term with bitterest irony, "the soldier-statesman." We wish you joy of your work.

JUDGE DURRELL, of the United States Circuit Court of Louisiana, has decided against Governor Warmoth and his returning board, and in favor of the Lynch board; and to prevent a violation of his orders, he directed the United States Marshal to take possession of the State House, yesterday, which is now in possession of United States soldiers! This is heavy weather for "State Rights!"—*Day.*

United States Senator Cole has introduced a bill into Congress providing for the substitution of United States notes or greenbacks in place of national bank notes. This measure is favored by those who would make the business community carry $350,000,000 of greenback Government debt. We don't see it. When individuals borrow they have to pay interest. Why not the Government?—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

How Elections are Conducted.

What slim chance Philadelphia has for honest elections will be somewhat better understood by those who read Judge Finletter's opinion upon the way in which Prothonotary Loughridge neglects his duties as the custodian of the election returns, and permits the election laws to be violated with impunity. There seems to be no law for election rascalities in this city, and Courts appear to be powerless to protect the ballot box, except through the expensive and tardy form of contest, which, besides the immense cost and loss of time it involves, is so hedged about now-a-days by "Ring" contrivances, that to enter into a contest is virtually holding an election over again, by summoning the whole hundred and twenty thousand voters as witnesses. This is well understood by the "Ring," and hence the approved method now is to falsify and forge returns, give the foreordained candidate a certificate, and force the candidate really elected by the people into all the expenses, loss of time, worriment and uncertainty of a contest. This very few are inclined to do, and hence the "counting out" system makes things very easy for those who resort to it. Most of the "modern improvements" in falsifying returns, and in embarrassing those who tried to expose the nefarious work, cropped out in this case.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

One of the results of mismanagement in the Post Office Department is pointed out by the *World*. It says: It will hardly be believed, and it is nevertheless true, that it costs 5¢ to deliver a letter in New Orleans, while in Baltimore the cost for delivering a letter is 1 cent. The following table will prove it:

1871.	*New Orleans.*	*Baltimore.*
Mail letters delivered	519,066	4,873,261
Local letters delivered	70,475	619,517
Total letters	589,541	5,492,778
Cost of carriers	$33,793.01	$54,631.87
Cost per letter	5¢ cents	1 cent

Upon what grounds this shameful waste, this glaring beef-eating can be defended, we leave to Postmaster General CRESWELL, who it very much behooves to find them. If our exemplary Postmaster-General becomes autocrat of the telegraph service, which requires so many thousands of message carriers, how equitably he will adjust the message service!

Direct Vote for President.

A direct vote for President and Vice President of the nation is favored by the Cincinnati *Commercial*. That journal remarks: "One of the inconveniences of the electoral system is that it is impossible for the voter to distinguish between the candidates for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency. For example, there were thousands of voters, who, had the vote been direct, would have voted for Horace Greeley for President, and Henry Wilson for Vice President; and possibly there were some Democrats who voted for Grant who would have preferred to vote for Gratz Brown for Vice-President. Under the electoral system there is no option. The National Convention names the candidates, and the electors who stand for those candidates, chosen by the people of a State, have no alternative but to cast their votes for them when they meet at the State Capitols."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Wednesday of last week Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill for the abolition of the system of internal revenue assessors, with amendments. The House bill relieving the disabilities of L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, was concurred in; also, the House resolution for a recess from December 20th to January 9th.

In the House, Mr. Hawley presented the memorial of the Centennial Commission asking the aid of Congress, and it was referred to the Centennial Committee. On motion of Mr. Shellabarger, the Judiciary Committee was directed to inquire into the power of Congress to regulate commerce between the States, so as to prohibit oppressive discriminations by railroads. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed.

In the Senate on Thursday of last week the House bill abolishing the internal revenue assessors was passed with some amendments.

In the House Mr. Dawes, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue coupons in exchange for registered bonds, and it was passed by a vote of 136 to 23. The Soldiers' Bounty Land bill was considered, and a substitute offered by Mr. Holman was adopted—yeas 105, nays 62. The Deficiency Appropriation bill was reported. The Pension bill appropriating $30,480,000 was passed.

In the Senate on Friday last the bill appropriating $500,000 for the purchase of an additional post-office site in Boston was reported and passed. Mr. Morton presented the credentials of George E. Spencer, re-elected Senator from Alabama. Mr. Cragin, from the Naval Committee, reported a substitute for the House bill providing for the erection of six steam vessels. It increases the number to ten, and the material iron or wood, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Randall, the Postmaster-General was asked for information regarding the style, cost, contracts, etc., of the new postal cards; the present contract for postage stamps; and the advertising for proposals under the law. Several patent bills were passed.

The Senate on Monday, after the transaction of the usual routine business, took up the bill on the French spoliation claims, Mr. Cameron making a long speech in favor of their payment.

The House did a good day's work. Mr. Cox introduced a resolution calling on the President for a full report of the Federal interference in Louisiana, which was voted down by a strict party vote. A whitewashing resolution was then introduced and adopted. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill, which calls for $1,241,920.

NEWS

Edwin Forrest, the great tragedian was found lying dead in his bed-room in Philadelphia on Thursday morning of last week, fully dressed.

John G. Nicolay, of Illinois who was President Lincoln's private Secretary, has been appointed Marshal of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The estate of Horace Greeley is in litigation, as there are two wills. The later, dated in November of the present year, shortly before his death, is contested on the ground that at the time of making it Mr. Greeley was of unsound mind.

John T. Kensett, the distinguished landscape painter, died suddenly in New York, on Saturday. He was President of the Artists' Fund Society, and a member of the National Academy.

HERE is a jolly sort of an idea: The New York and New Haven Railway Company have been experimenting with a new safety switch, which is thus described: The lever of the switch is enclosed in a small house or sentry box, the door of which is locked. When the switchman enters the house and opens the switch, he thereby shuts the door of the house or box, from which he cannot make his exit till, by shutting the switch, he thereby opens the door of the box. If by any chance a train comes along while the switch is open he must make his escape from the box to avoid the probability of being himself killed. He cannot make his escape without shutting the switch.—Therefore, every time a switchman opens a switch he is bound under penalty of death to have it closed before any train comes along. One man can attend to only one switch.

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.

A dwelling-house and Blacksmith shop and Blacksmith tools on moderate terms, apply for particulars to

JOHN MOWRER,
Mifflin township.

Dec. 13th, 1872, 3t

NOTICE.

The stockholders of the North and West Branch Rail Road Company are hereby notified that an election for President and twelve directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of J. B. Robison, Esq., in Bloomsburg, on the second Monday, being the 13th day of January next, between the hours of one and three o'clock, P. M. By order of the board.

WM. NEAL,
Secretary

Dec. 17th, 1872, 4.w

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAIL ROAD.

Excursion tickets for the holidays will be issued at reduced fares between all regular stations of main line and branches (excepting between local points on Germantown and Norristown branch), good from

Saturday, Dec. 21, 1872, to Saturday, Jan. 4, 1873, both days inclusive.

Passengers should secure their tickets before entering the cars. Full fares charged if paid on the trains.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Asst. Supt. of Eng. Mach'y.

Reading, Pa., Dec. 20, 1872.—2t

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between E. J. & C. P. McHENRY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Settlements of accounts can be made with either member of the late firm. All accounts not settled within thirty days from date thereof will be placed in the hands of a proper office for collection.

The business will be continued at the old stand by E. J. McHENRY, who respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal custom given the old firm.

E. J. McHENRY,
C. P. McHENRY.

Stillwater, Dec. 20th, 1872.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF A. WITMAN, DEC'D.

The undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the Administrator, S. Knorr, to and among creditors and heirs of the late of A. Witman, deceased, will meet the parties interested at his office in Orangeville, on Saturday, January 25th, 1873 at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all parties interested, and having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Auditor, or to be forever debarred from coming in for a share of said estate.

C. G. BARKLEY,
Auditor.

dec 21, 4w

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ENOCH FOX, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Enoch Fox, late of Pine township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Zebedee Fetter and John J. Fox, of Jordan twp, Lycoming co. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executors in Lycoming county. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executors without delay.

ZEBEDEE FETTER,
JOHN J. FOX,
Executors.

nov29-6w.

COLUMBIA COUNTY *S. S.*

In the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, in the matter of the partition and valuation of the estate of Philip Kistler, late of Mount Pleasant township, deceased, to the heirs of said estate. You are hereby notified that on petition of John Kistler, one of the heirs of said deceased, the Orphans' Court of said county granted a rule upon the heirs of said decedent to accept or refuse the estate at the valuation or show cause why the same should not be sold. Therefore you are hereby commanded to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, in and for the said county, on the first Monday of February next, and then and there accept or refuse the estate at the valuation put upon it by the inquest duly awarded, or show why the same should not be sold agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided. Hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell, Esq., President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the 28th day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

AARON SMITH,
Sheriff.

Dec. 20th—1872. 6w

COLUMBIA COUNTY *S. S.*

In the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, in the matter of the partition and valuation of the estate of Malcolm Mason, late of the Town of Bloomsburg deceased, to the heirs of said estate. You are hereby notified that on petition of Walter Mason, one of the heirs of said decedent, the Orphans' Court of said county granted a rule upon the heirs of said decedent to accept or refuse the estate at the valuation or show cause why the same should not be sold. Therefore you are hereby commanded to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bloomsburg, in and for the said county, on the first Monday of February next, and then and there accept or refuse the estate at the valuation put upon it by the inquest duly awarded, or show why the same should not be sold agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided. Hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable William Elwell Esq., President of our said Court, at Bloomsburg, the 20th day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

AARON SMITH,
Sheriff.

Dec. 20—1872. 6w

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned Executor of the estate of Mrs. Margaret Creasy, deceased, late of the town of Bloomsburg, will expose at public sale upon the premises, on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17th, 1873,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following desirable real estate, to wit:

A certain town lot situate on the west side of East Street, of the town of Bloomsburg, adjoining lot of John McReynolds on the south, and Martin W. Nuss on the north, being

FIFTY FEET FRONT

on said street, by about 190 feet deep, whereon is erected a large and convenient

BRICK HOUSE,

and also a large stable with other necessary outbuildings. Possession to be given April 1st, 1873. The said executor also offers at public sale upon the premises, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18th, 1873,

at 1 o'clock, P. M.,

FIVE TOWN LOTS

in the village of Centreville.

TERMS OF SALE.—The above described premises will be sold at the following terms, viz:

Ten per cent. of the purchase money at the striking down of the property; one-third of the purchase money less the ten per cent. upon the first day of April, A. D., 1873, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest from the first day of April, 1873, payable annually.

LAFAYETTE CREASY,
Executor.

Lime Ridge, Dec. 20, 1872.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to directions in the last will and testament of Daniel Kitchen, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, will be sold at public sale on the premises, in Fishingcreek township, said county, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11th, 1873,

the following described real estate, late of Daniel Kitchen, deceased, to wit:

A VALUABLE FARM,

situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Pa., on the road leading from Bloomsburg to New Columbus, about four miles from Rohrsburg, bounded by lands of Wm. Trexler, Peter Eveland, Wm. and George Edgar and others, containing about

EIGHTY ACRES.

The improvements are a

GOOD FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

a large new bank barn, a new wagon house, with corn cribs attached and an excellent spring of water and well of water. The land is in a good state of cultivation; about twenty acres is timber land. There is a fine young apple orchard, as well as cherry, peach, pear and other fruit trees on the premises.

Sale to commence at one o'clock, p. m., when conditions will be made known by

NEHEMIAH KITCHEN,
Administrator.

Rohrsburg, Dec. 20th, 1872 4w.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned administrator, &c., of the estate of Christian Lutz deceased, late of the township of Mifflin in said county, will offer at public sale on the premises, on

MONDAY, JAN. 13th, A. D., 1873,

at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following real estate to wit:

1st a messuage or tract of land situate in the township aforesaid, bounded by lands of Isaac Andrews, Henry Hettler, John Mowry, Obediah Swank and others containing about eighty-two acres, more or less, whereon is erected a

DWELLING HOUSE,

stable and other outbuildings, late the residence of said deceased.

2d, a lot of timber land also situate in Mifflin township aforesaid, containing about

EIGHTY ACRES,

bounded by lands of Jacob Longenberger, Henry Hettler, John Boyd and George Swank.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid at the striking down of the property, one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the confirmation of sale and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation nisi. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

LEVI LUTZ,
Administrator.

dec. 20 1872, 4w

THE BLOOMSBURG
State Normal School
AND
LITERARY INSTITUTE

offers superior advantages both in point of comfort and in thoroughness of instruction to young men and women preparing to become teachers, or preparing for college. A faculty is composed of graduates from some of our best Colleges and Normal Schools. Its location is beautiful and healthful. Its accommodations are of the most modern kind. The expenses are very moderate. Board, tuition, washing, heat, and a furnished room, $3 per week. Music and Drawing are the only extras. The State pays

FIFTY CENTS

a week on the tuition of those over 17 years of age who are preparing for teachers, and

FIFTY DOLLARS

to those who graduate in the Normal Department and pledge themselves to teach two annual terms in the common schools of the State

The Second Winter Term Begins January 2, 1873.

For further particulars apply to

REV. JOHN HEWITT,
PRINCIPAL, BLOOMSBURG, COL. CO., PA

Dec. 6, 1872-tf.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned, as administrator &c. of Peter Bitner, late of the township of Locust, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale on the premises, on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3d, 1873,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day the following described real estate situated in the township and county, aforesaid, to, wit: A certain tract of land, containing

108 ACRES, AND 34 PERCHES,

neat measure, adjoining lands of Michael Stine, Jr., Joseph Billig, Edward Strausser, Henry Gable, and A. B. Fisher, whereon are erected a good dwelling house, a good bank barn, and other buildings, a good spring of water at the door of dwelling; there is also on the premises a good orchard and a lot of good oak timber trees. Also a tract containing,

38 ACRES AND 92 PERCHES,

neat measure, adjoining lands of Joseph Billing, John Billig, Sr., Charles Fetterman, David Kreisher and Edward Strausser, 25 acres of which is well timbered with good timber trees.

TERMS OF SALE.—Twenty per cent. one-third of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, one-third less the twenty per cent. upon the delivery of the possession of said property, one-third of the purchase money in one year from the delivery of the possession, with interest from the date of the delivery of the possession, and the balance of the purchase money in two years from the delivery of the possession, with interest from date of the delivery payable annually. Possession to be given April 1st, 1873. The purchase money to be secured by Bond and Mortgage on the premises. Purchaser to pay for deeds.

GEORGE BITNER,
JOHN A. BITNER,
Administrator.

Numedia, Pa., Dec 6, 1872.

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

Harper's Weekly.
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press.

The *Weekly* is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full, fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the *Weekly* is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply immense. The *Weekly* maintains the first positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1873.
Terms:

HARPER'S WEEKLY, one year.....$4 00

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each, in one remittance: or, SIX Copies for $20 00, without extra copy.

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Notices of the Press.

The *Bazar* is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and that itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Transcript.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to *paterfamilias* by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS—1873.
Terms:

HARPER'S BAZAR, one year.....$4 00

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, SIX Copies for $20 00, without extra copy.

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NEW

FALL

GOODS

AT

M. P. LUTZ'S

This

WEEK.

THE GREAT WEEKLY
THE
HARRISBURG PATRIOT

The Weekly Patriot Gratis!

To every new subscriber to *The Patriot* for the year 1873, whose name, accompanied by Two Dollars, is received after this date and prior to January next, we will send the paper for the remainder of 1872, gratis.

WEEKLY PATRIOT:

One copy, one year	$2.00
One Copy, six months	1.25
Four Copies, one year, each	1.75
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Published every morning, Sundays excepted, is a first-class newspaper, containing full telegraphic reports of Washington dispatches, the most complete and accurate market reports, full accounts of proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, Congress and Legislature, spicy editorials, etc.

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nov29'72

PROCLAMATION.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

To Aaron Smith, High Sheriff of the County of Columbia, Greeting: Whereas, a vacancy has happened in the representation of this State in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, in consequence of the resignation of the Hon. Ulysses Mercur, who has been elected a member of the Forty-Second Congress from the Thirteenth Congressional District of this State, composed of the counties of Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Montour and Columbia.

Now, Therefore, in pursuance of provisions in such cases made and provided by the Constitution of the United States, and of an act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, I, John W. Geary, being vested with the executive authority of the State of Pennsylvania, have issued this writ, hereby commanding you, the said Aaron Smith, High Sheriff as aforesaid, to hold an election in the said county of Columbia, on

Tuesday, the Fifth day of December,

in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, for choosing a representative of the people of this Commonwealth in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States to fill the vacancy which has happened as aforesaid.

And you are hereby required and enjoined to give lawful notice, and cause to be held and conducted the said election, and make a return thereof in manner and form as by law is directed and required.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harisburg, this third day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-seventh.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
BY THE GOVERNOR.
Dec. 6, 3w.

SPECIAL ELECTION
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the laws of this Commonwealth it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every county to give notice of a special election by publication in one or more newspapers in the county at least fifteen days before the election, and to enumerate therein the officers to be elected, and to designate the place at which the election is to be held.

Therefore, I, AARON SMITH, High Sheriff of Columbia county, do hereby make known and proclaim to the qualified electors of Columbia county, that a special Election will be held on TUESDAY, THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1872, at the several districts within the county, to wit:

Beaver township, at the public house of Thos. J. Shuman.

Benton township, at the public house of Hiram Hess, in the town of Benton.

East Bloom, at the Court House in Bloomsburg.

West Bloom, at the Court House in Bloomsburg.

Borough Berwick, at the store of John McAnall in the borough of Berwick.

Borough Centralia, at the public house of H. A. Weidensaul.

Briarcreek township, at the public school house near Evansville.

Catawissa township, at the public house of Samuel Kostenbauder, in the town of Catawissa.

Centre township, at the school house near Lafayette Creasy's.

North Conyngham District at the school house near the colliery of John Anderson & Co.

South Conyngham District, at the house of Thomas Monroe, lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of that township.

Fishingcreek township, at the school house near C. R. White.

Franklin township, at the Lawrence school house.

Greenwood township, at the house of Joseph R. Patton.

Hemlock township, at the public house of Chas. H. Dietterich in the town of Buck Horn.

Jackson township, at the house of Ezekiel Cole.

Locust township, at the public house of Ludwig Thiel, in Numedia.

Mifflin township, at the public house of Aaron Jess, in the town of Mifflinville.

Madison township, at the public house of Samuel Rimby, in Jerseytown.

Mt. Pleasant township, at the house of H. W. Mellick.

Montour township, at the house of Wm. Hollingshead.

Main township, at the public house of Abraham K. Shuman.

Roaringcreek township, at the house formerly occupied by Geo. W. Dreisbach.

Orange township, at the public house of Wm. Unangst.

Pine township, at the Centre School House lately fixed by a vote of the citizens of said township.

Sugarloaf township, at the house of Alinas Cole.

Scott township, at the public house of Wm. Pettit in Espy.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot the following officer, viz:

One person for Member of Congress.

It is further directed that the election polls of the several districts shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue open without interruption and adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening when the polls shall be closed.

In pursuance of the provisions contained in the 76th section of the act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificates or returns of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on the third day after the day of the election, being on Friday, the 27th day of December 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken in charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

The return judges of the Congressional District composed of the counties of Columbia, Bradford, Sullivan, Wyoming and Montour shall meet at the Court House in Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, on Tuesday, December 31st, 1872, to make out the returns for members of Congress from this District.

The following Act of Assembly, regulating the mode of voting in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, was passed March 19th, 1868, and reads thus:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That at all general elections of this Commonwealth, at all general, township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and directed to use tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows:

One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and labelled, outside, "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including the Senator and members and members of Assembly, if voted for and members of Congress, if voted for, and be labelled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for and be labelled, "Township;" one ticket shell embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough."

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff in the several counties of this Commonwealth to insert in their election proclamations hereafter issued the first section of this act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, and city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislature, Executive or Judiciary Departments of this State, or city or any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be then voted for.

The Inspectors and Judges of the elections shall meet at their respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of said election, and if either shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall receive the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding elections shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place—and if the officers to whom certificates are directed to be given shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place—and if a vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such board shall have been elected, present at such election shall elect one of their number to elect such vacancy.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and judges, when called on in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and to make such other matters in relation to the assessment as the said assessors or either of them shall from time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election aforesaid other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and returned and who shall have in like manner resided in the district, and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. Provided, that white freemen, citizens of the United States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid tax.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution and give satisfactory evidence either on his oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of other, than he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose an oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him, that he is of age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax; or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age which shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district in which he claims a right to vote ten days immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bonafide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he does not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof of residence in the district, and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the windows or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for any time not less than three nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to Court, when the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person, not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election of this Commonwealth, or otherwise qualified shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualification, shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any one shall vote more than once at any election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or who shall procure another to do so, he or they offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this Commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence and be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months.

THE COLUMBIAN

Friday, Dec.20, 1872.

FRANK COOLEY,
ASSISTANT EDITOR.

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

	North.	South.
Mail	5:52 A. M.	4:57 P. M.
Accommodation	4:40 A. M.	11:05 P. M.
Express	6:06 P. M.	9:32 A. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION.

Going North.	Going South
4:08 P. M.	11:14 A. M.

LOCAL.

The Sunbury Cattle Insurance Company has been turned into a Fire Insurance Company.

SOMEBODY has predicted thirty-two snow storms for this winter. Eight of them have already made their appearance.

IT has come to be looked upon as a legal fact, that any man who don't divide his property to suit all his heirs is insane.

WE noticed a solitary sleigh on the street last Tuesday, but neither the horses nor their driver seemed to be having any more solid enjoyment than they could comfortably dispose of. It was too thin—the snow was.

THE Republican Congressional Conference for the Thirteenth District met at the Valley Hotel, in Wilkes-Barre, on Thursday of last week, and nominated Dr. Strawbridge, Congressman elect, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Mercur.

IN the COLUMBIAN of Dec. 9th we published an editorial under the caption of "Missing." We are persuaded that it must be a pretty good one, as we notice that several of our exchanges have republished it, but have omitted to state that it belonged to us. They didn't even say "Exchange," which is the next thing to stealing an article.

GEORGE H. BROWN began the filling of his ice house on Monday. The ice is of good quality from three to four inches thick. There need be no scarcity of ice next summer if people will take advantage of the present cold weather and fill their ice houses instead of waiting until late in the season in hopes of a better quality.

MR. H. L. DIEFFENBACH, in a card published in the last number of the weekly Lycoming *Standard* announces his withdrawal from the management of that paper and states that J. W. Furey of the Bellefonte *Watchman* will be the leading member of the firm which will hereafter control the *Standard*. Mr. Furey is a capital writer and an experienced editor, and under his management the paper will doubtless meet with success.

As will be seen in the report of the proceedings of the Congressional Conference, to be found elsewhere, Col. V. E. Piollet is the candidate of the Democracy for the office of congressman to fill the unexpired term of Ulysses Mercur. The action of the Conference was unanimous and seemed to evidence perfect confidence on their part of success for their nominee. The election takes place on Tuesday next, December 24th.

SAM KNORR.—We are informed that Knorr has been dismissed as Assessor of this district. The fact is he never was fit for it; and very naturally, a reform in the Civil Service, flings him out.—*Danville Independent.*

Not quite Dr.: the "reform" movement has not reached this place yet, and the Assessor still holds his post. Perhaps Dr. Strawbridge may give things a lift after the fourth of March next.

MRS. L. H. MILTON gave a lecture at Cadman's Hall on Monday night last on "The Joys of Spiritualism."—The night was unpleasant, the hall none too warm, and the audience a small one. There were no spirits present either in the audience or assisting the lecturer, who gave as a reason the coolness of the room. If this is a true reason it speaks well for the abiding place of the spirits with whom the lecturer has intercourse, as there is a place beyond this earth from which we should fancy they would be glad to return and revisit us if only to get a chill.

THE dwelling house of Daniel Force, Jr., in Fishingcreek township, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 8th instant, during the temporary absence of the family. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss is about $1200, on which there is no insurance. The destruction of his property is a severe blow to Mr. Force as he is in poor circumstances and has a large family. It is hoped that his neighbors may extend the aid to him which his misfortunes demand.

NEXT Wednesday is the Holiday more generally observed throughout Christendom than any other. It is a day of mirth and joyousness, of family gatherings, of presents made and received, of friendly, hearty good will. To the children it is the day of all the year, whose approach is hailed with the most lively anticipations. To them as well as to our older friends we tender our best wishes and wish them one and all a very "Merry Christmas."

THE usual Christmas Celebration of the children of St. Paul's Church Sunday School will be held in the Church on the evening of Thursday the 26th. The complete success of the last celebration awoke an interest which is now manifesting itself in all the members of the School. The silver fork which each child received last year will be mated this Christmas with a silver knife. The decorations of the Church, with the Christmas tree as the prominent feature will be well worth seeing.

IF the Towanda people are as tough as the poultry the Bradford county market man brought to this town on Wednesday last, they need have no fear of their boarding house bugs, nor even of the rock and the mountains, should they fall upon them in the day of judgment. That market man is marked for a sacrifice, if he ever comes to town again with poultry with the mark of Noah upon them. Respect for age is one of the virtues of Pittston society, and the man who sells *chickens* older than his grandfather will be attended to.—*Pittston Comet.*

THE M. E. Sunday School of Mifflinville purpose giving an entertainment in their church on Christmas evening. In addition to the usual Christmas tree, there will be singing and declamations, by the children, also a humorous lecture on "Habit" by Rev. M. C. Brittain late Chaplain U. S. Navy.

THE ladies of St. Paul's Church are busily engaged in preparing the evergreens to be used in dressing the Church for Christmas. When tastefully arranged it is really surprising how greatly the green wreaths and devices add to the beauty of the Church. We trust the efforts of the ladies may meet with perfect success and that the sacred building may look more lovely than ever before.

THE clergy of Sunbury have determined to hold Union temperance meetings on the first Sunday of each month. The first meeting was held in the Lutheran Church last Sunday evening, and was addressed by Revs. Wheat, Pennypacker and Milliken. The object is to inspire the people to vote next spring against the granting of liquor licenses.—*Northumberland Democrat.*

WE have received from Philip Appleman of Rohrsburg, an orange grown by himself, which is the last of about two dozen produced by a single tree during this year. This is certainly doing very well. We did not think Fishingcreek could bring forth Southern fruits although some people would have us believe they hold Southern ideas.

WE notice in an exchange a well-timed piece of advice concerning the ventilation of school houses. It is a subject to which too little attention is paid and yet is one demanding the most serious consideration. An unwholesome atmosphere is terribly injurious to both teacher and scholar, more so, perhaps, to the latter than the former, as the constitutions of children are less able to withstand the effects of noxious air than those of adults. It is a matter eminently deserving of attention, and we shall allude to it hereafter at greater length.

THERE seems to be a prospect for plenty of skating this winter, and, in view of the probability, we would advise our lady readers to take advantage of the opportunities. The exercise is a healthful and invigorating one and, if but ordinary carefulness is exercised, devoid of danger. The prejudice which exists against it in some minds is uncalled for, if the most palpable acts of foolishness are avoided. If well, but not too warmly, clothed and if sitting on the ice when heated is not indulged in, the sport is truly a beneficial one which can hardly fail to bring the roses on cheeks however pale.

THE Pittston *Gazette* devotes a column of its space last week to unqualified abuse of the *Comet* of thattown, alluding to it in a pleasant way as a public curse. As far as we can make it out the *Gazette's* indignation seems to rise from the fact that the *Comet* is the authorized paper for the printing of the town council. It's a family fight in which we do not propose to interfere but we do not believe the *Gazette* will get the town Council's advertising nor that its own subscription lists will be materially increased by its fulminations against its cotemporary. The *Comet* however, is more than able to take care of itself.

A NEW RIVER CRAFT.—Several gentlemen of this place are engaged in constructing an iceboat. The plans are taken from one of the celebrated fast sailers in use on the Hudson river, where they are said to attain a speed of even a mile in a minute, easily distancing the fastest express train on the railroad alongside. The Susquehanna at this point offers a fine field for this sport, as it is "navigable" at least as far as Danville in the North Branch, and Lewisburg in the West, and the ice is frequently in the finest possible condition. The appearance of this novel craft will doubtless create quite a sensation among the natives.—*Northumberland Public Press.*

RESIGNED.—Hon. Harvey Sickler, for three years past one of the Associate Judges of this county, resigned that office a few days since—there being two years of the term for which he was commissioned yet unexpired. We understand that he proposes to "swing his shingle," and again resume the practice of the law. With his intimate acquaintance in the county, and his familiarity with legal matters, we be speak for him a fair share of practice in our Courts.—*Wyoming Democrat.*

The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Associate Judge Sickler, has been supplied by the appointment, by Gov. Geary, of C. D. Gearhart, Esq.

THE mode of filling the jury wheel and drawing the jurors is known to very few individuals. The court of common pleas preceding the time for the filling of the wheel announces the number of names to be selected for the year, assessed according to the number of voters in the county. When the occasion arises for the selection of names the law judge and two commissioners each nominates from lists previously made out for each township one person whom he deems qualified to serve as a juror and writes his name on a slip of paper. After the allotted number has thus been secured the slips are folded according to an act of assembly and placed separately in the jury wheel, whence they are drawn.

IT is supposed by some persons that it is necessary for farmers and others to advertise that gunning and hunting is forbidden on their lands. This is a mistake. The act of April 9, 1790 provides that if any person shall presume to hunt or carry a gun on any inclosed or improved lands of any inhabitant of this State, without permission of the owner, or shall fire a gun in or near any public highway, and shall thereof be convicted, before any justice of the peace, he shall for every such offence, forfeit the sum of forty shillings. This act the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the case of Com. vs. Bosdon, decided May 11th, 1869, to be still in force, and that offenders may be summarily convicted, upon information laid before any justice of the peace. Farmers are not obliged to advertise, but it is well to do so, as it saves the annoyance of resorting to legal proceedings in many cases, because gunners will know that hunting will not be permitted on their properties, and will therefore give their premises a wide berth.

Longenberger vs. McReynolds.

This cause for several reasons has become a somewhat celebrated one so far as Columbia county is concerned. It is an ejectment for 364 acres of land lying in what is now Beaver township. The action was originally brought August 1-1863. It was arbitrated and an award filed Feb. 13-1866. It was tried before a Court and Jury at May term 1866, and a writ of error taken on the 31st of the same month. The case was argued before the Supreme Court and on the 19th March 1868 Mr. Chief Justice Thompson delivered the opinion of the Court, and ordered the case to be sent back to Columbia county for a new trial. The case came on to be tried a second time, Dec. 11, 1872, and the jury delivered their verdict Dec. 17, 1872. Exceptions have been filed to the charge of the Court in the trial just had, and the case will go back to the Supreme Court.

But it was more for the purpose of calling attention to the somewhat unusual fatality attending the persons who have been engaged in the cause, that we have called attention to it.

The precipe was signed by Mr. Hurley who was also a witness in the case and who is since dead.

It was addressed to Jacob Eyerly, then prothonotary, who is since dead.

It was instituted by George Longenberger who has since died, against Joshua Robison and others, nominal defendants, of whom Joshua Robison is since dead.

At the commencement of the suit Stephen Baldy and John McReynolds were the Associate Judges, of whom Judge Baldy is since dead,

Among the witnesses who were then examined, George A. Frick, William G. Hurley and Jacob Hoffman, all three lawyers, are dead.

The case was tried by among other gentlemen Messrs. Hakes and Nicholson, both of whom we regret to learn are in such health as to make it probable their professional life is ended.

P. O. STAMPS.—To convey some idea of the immense number of postage stamps used: In the space of three months, the National Bank Note Company made over 143,000,000 of all denominations, valued at over $3,000,000. During the present year 520,000,000 have been completed, those made in January numbering 70,000,000. Thirty-eighty and a half millions have been completed in a week, and 13,000,000 in a single day. Three times as many three cents stamps are used as of all other denominations combined; after them come the one cent, and then the two and six cent. The last weekly return of the company showed a manufacture of over $14,000,000 finished stamps.

A very common mistake most persons make is in writing the capital I and J. They will write these two letters just exactly alike, and the consequence is that many errors are made in print. This mostly occurs in the initials of proper names. To avoid all such mistakes persons should accustom themselves to always write the capital I above the line and the capital J below the line. It is done just as easily, and then there can be no mistake about them. But if incurable weakness impels you to write both letters alike by putting a dot over the I the distinction will be sufficiently clear to prevent mistake. Minor things like this may just as well be properly understood and correctly done at once. It is occasionally very important to be correct in this apparently trifling matter.

A suit of great importance to builders has been decided in the New York Court of Common Pleas. A brick-mason agreed to build a house and charge six dollars per thousand for laying the brick. When he came to measure the brick he measured all the openings, windows, doors, etc., as solid work, making the bill $3,000 larger than it would have been had he only measured the solid wall. The man for whom the work was done refused to pay this $3,000, and the mason brought suit to force the payment, pleading the custom of brick-masons in his favor. The court decided that his charge was illegal, and that he had no legal right to charge for brick that were never laid. This decision is important to builders and contractors, as other State Courts would be likely to follow the decision and precedent set by the New York court.—*Hazleton Sentinel.*

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—The number of soldiers' orphans under the care of the State has undergone no diminution the past four years, the places of those leaving the schools by reason of having arrived at the prescribed age of sixteen years or for other causes being filled by others old enough to claim admission. In the years 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871 between 3,600 and 3,700 orphans were educated and supported under the law providing for the establishment of the soldiers' orphan department, and during the current year the number has been about the same. The monthly admissions reach from thirty-five to forty. The yearly expense of the State in keeping up the orphan school system amounts to from $450,000 to $500,000, which sum will probably be greatly reduced within the next two or three years; and in the course of five or six years the number of orphans will have become so small as to render the department created for their benefit unnecessary.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.—During the war, when money was plentiful, though prices were exorbitantly high, the cash system prevailed generally, and it was not less surprising than gratifying to most persons to find how much easier it was to "pay as you go," than to pursue the old credit system of "pay when you can." The credit system is bad for everybody. It is especially an onerous tax upon honest men, for they are virtually compelled to pay the debts of the dishonest. Merchants who lose large sums by defaulting customers, are compelled to retrieve their losses by adding large profits to their goods sold to those who pay promptly. This does not at first glance appear to be the fact, but taking business in all its ramifications, it will be found as stated. Pay as you go, as you did during the war. If you are a merchant, pay as you go, and if unable to do this, ask yourself whether prudence does not dictate the wisdom of curtailing operations. If you are a man of moderate means, pay as you go, and you will never know the torture of indebtedness.—*Mauch Chunk Democrat.*

Court Proceedings.

Petition for a road in Briarcreek township, Isaiah Bower, Hudson Owen and Charles B. Jackson appointed viewers.

Petition for the division of Locust township, William H. Abbott, Samuel B. Delmer and Joseph B. Knittle appointed Commissioners.

Elisha Dreisbach against M. M. C. Dreisbach; petition in divorce; on motion John M. Clark appointed Commissioner.

In the estate of Christian Lutz deceased petition for sale of realty for payment of costs, sale ordered.

In the estate of Isaac Grover deceased, petition for sale for payment of debts, sale ordered.

Report of viewers of a private road in Locust township confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers of a road in Catawissa township in Zarr's addition confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers assessing damages and contributions in the opening of Second Street in the town of Bloomsburg, confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers assessing damages and contribution in the opening of Market Street in the town of Bloomsburg confirmed nisi.

In the estate of Henry Eyerly deceased specific performance of contract decreed.

In the estate of Rebecca Vandersice Supplemental auditor's report confirmed nisi.

In the case of Alsbach against Rudolph Herb, C. W. Miller continued auditor.

The Bloomsburg Odd Fellows Hall Association incorporated.

The case of George Longenberger's executors against Hugh W. McReynolds and others consumed nearly all the time of the second week of December term and continued until the 17th, inst. when the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs. Woodward, Ricketts, Hoyt, Jackson and Stewart for plaintiffs; Linn, Buckalew, Freeze and Barkley for defendants.

An adjourned court will be held on Dec. 30th, 1872.

HOW TO MAKE YOURSELVES UNHAPPY.—An exchange gives the following receipt how to make oneself unhappy—and if those who do not believe it should give it a fair trial, we believe it will be found to answer the purpose admirably.

In the first place, if you want to make yourself miserable, be selfish. Think all the time of yourself and your things. Don't care about anything else. Have no feelings for any one but yourself. Never think of enjoying the satisfaction of seeing others happy, but rather if you see a smiling face be jealous lest another should enjoy what you have not. Envy every one who is better off in any respect than yourself; think unkindly toward them, and speak lightly of them. Be constantly afraid lest some one should encroach upon your rights; be watchful against it, and if any one comes near your things snap at him like a mad dog. Contend earnestly for everything that is your own, though it may not be worth a pin; for your rights are just as much concerned as if it were a pound of gold. Never yield a point. Be very sensitive, and take everything that is said to you in playfulness in the most serious manner. Be jealous of your friends, lest they should not think enough of you; and if at any time they should seem to neglect you put the worst construction upon their conduct you can.

COL. SEELEY, editor of the Jersey Shore *Herald*, in the last issue of that paper, is very severe upon Hon. Thomas Chalfant whom he accuses of refusing to pay his printer's bills. He also asks remarkable questions of Mr. Chalfant and desires to know "how much money it took to nominate him (Chalfant) at the Senatorial Conference and where the money came from?" And also "who paid the bill at the Herdic House?" The Col. prefaces one of his articles by the following caustic lines:

"Upon the finest needle's point,
Ten thousand beings greater than his soul
Could live and move, and multiply
Faster than minks or rabbits, and not lack room
For centuries."

Now in view of the fact that Mr. Chalfant represents this Senatorial District, we take a lively interest in such very extraordinary charges against and requests of him, and we hope he will take an early opportunity of replying in such a manner as will amply satisfy his constituents of his honor and pay a bill-ity and forever silence the too inquisitive and accusing Seeley. An ordinarily mean or dishonest man to represent this intelligent community at Harrisburg would be bad enough, but it is absolutely nothing to being represented by one who refuses to pay his printer. We believe that

"The man who cheats the printer,
Out of a single cent,
Will never reach the Heavenly land
Where good Elijah went."

and of course we do not desire to have a Senator with an even smaller chance of the blessed land than the average Senator from other districts—the margin is too small.

We shall look therefore, with great anxiety, for the next number of the *Intelligencer*, of which able journal Mr. Chalfant is editor, and shall expect to see therein such a refutation of the charge about the printer's bills and such answers to the questions of Col. Seeley as shall utterly overwhelm that journalist and cover him with confusion. We confess that we have not a very great admiration for State Senators in general and do not look to them for any large amount of wisdom or more than ordinary honesty, but we shrink from the thought that there is one among them, and that one our own, who could even for a moment refuse to pay the printer, or who would permit the earliest opportunity of justifying himself to pass without taking advantage thereof.

We can inform Col. Seeley that the conferees from this district were paid by Mr. Barkley.

MR. COLFAX is a man of such decided indecision that it is wonderful how he ever makes up his mind to smile. Being approached this time by the unfailing friends who perennially draw him out with the statement that they have heard he is to assume an editorial position in this city, he assures them that perhaps he may, but then again he possibly may not, and if in any event he should or should not it will only be when he is at liberty to do so.—*World.*

An Address.

To the people of the XIII Congressional District:

GENTLEMEN.—We have put in nomination, by acclamation that staunch, fearless and able representative of the laboring classes, Col. V. E. Piollet of Bradford county.

We ask you to lay aside your partizanship, and confer this short-lived honor upon one of your own persuasion, a self-made advocate of the rights and interests of the productive masses. You have but seven days between this and the day of your decision, in which to consult your inclinations; but you have the advantage of a full knowledge of the man, and his ability to efficiently represent you upon all questions likely to arise in congressional legislation; with the further assurance that in any measures tending to a retrenchment in the expenditures of the public money, or the mode of collecting the public revenues, he is committed to the most economical system of revenue reform, commensurate with the dignity and character of a great and growing people.

As no measures of great party tendency are likely to take their rise during the short session, it becomes the more important to have a representative whose vigilance and quickness of apprehension will detect any effort at special legislation so commonly introduced upon the eve of an outgoing congress.

For such duty our candidate is peculiarly fitted. A ready debater, with a wide range of acquaintances among public men, and a comprehensive idea of the wants of the country, his election would confer credit upon the discriminating judgment of his constituents, and be a fitting tribute to a man who has done much in a public and private capacity toward developing the resources of his district, opening out the avenues of trade, and in adding immeasurably to the dignity of toil, by demonstrating the necessity of intelligence and system to a successful prosecution of farming.

James Degan, Edward Bergan, W. W. Kingsbury, S. W. Buck, John V. Smith, Peter Ent, David Lwenberg, E. J. Mowry, John W. Miles.

STAMPS ON ACCEPTED DRAFTS.—The *Journal of Commerce* gives some information of local interest. It says: "A commission merchant in this city writes us that some of the city banks insist that where a sight draft is made upon him, and he accepts it making it payable at a bank, a two cent stamp is required to cover the latter corporation, as they think such an acceptance converts the draft into a bank check. He wishes to know if there is any method to satisfy these banks that such a stamp is not needed. We answer that we have already published Boutwell's own official decision on this point, made many years ago, when he was Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It is on page 317 of his official acts. He there decides that if a promise is made payable at a bank, and a check is given for it, that check must be stamped; but if the paper thus payable at a bank is simply paid and charged to the payer's account, without a check being used, "then a stamp is not required." "There can be no higher authority than this."

The Democratic Conferees of the Thirteenth District composed of the Counties of Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan, met at the Wyoming Valley Hotel Wilkes-Barre on Monday Dec. 16th 1872.

Counties represented as follows:

Bradford; W. W. Kingsbury, S. W. Buck.

Columbia; Hon. Peter Ent, David Lowenberg.

Montour; Represented by John W. Miles by letter.

Wyoming; Dr. J. V. Smith, E. J. Mowry.

Sullivan; Hon. James Deegan, Edward Bergan.

Conferees organized by electing Hon. James Deegan of Sullivan county, Chairman and S. W. Buck of Bradford, Secretary.

On motion of Dr. J. V. Smith of Wyoming, seconded by Hon. Peter Ent of Columbia, Col. Victor E. Piollet of Bradford County was unanimously selected as the candidate for Congress, from the 13th District to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Mercur.

On motion it was resolved that these proceedings be published in the several Democratic papers in the District.

On motion adjourned.

JAMES DEEGAN, President.

S. W. BUCK Secretary.

WE learn that some naughty boys, desirous of a little holiday change have been "sailing" our friend Brown of Bloomsburg by imposing upon his generosity in selling him, at a good figure several pairs of domestic pigeons three times in succession. It seems the birds would gain their freedom soon after being purchased by Mr. Brown, and would naturally take to their old quarters, thus giving the boys a chance for speculation. George should have had their "tails cut short and ears cut long" that he might have known the truant birds at the second offering.—*Berwick Independent.*

Those pigeons are *canards*. We interviewed our worthy landlord as to the truth of the story and he strenuously denies it. Some designing person has "stuffed" the Berwick editor. Mr. Brown states that he does not buy pigeons or any other birds, more than once for the same lot. Can it be that some Berwick person, with an unlawful greed of gain has attempted to sell the same article two or three times and, having failed in his endeavors, rushes into print to revenge himself on the unoffending Brown. The people of that village on a hill, can do some pretty mean things occasionally and it may be that this is one of them.

POWER AND DUTIES OF CONSTABLES.—Judge Ross, of Montgomery county recently defined the powers and duties of constables. As the law in relation to these is the same throughout the State, its publication may be of general interest:

The office of a constable is one possessing at common law large powers, and vested with the performance of duties which are gravely important to good order and good morals, the peace and decorum of the community.

His first and general duty is to keep the peace, and for this purpose, he may take into custody, and may commit to jail, and even breake open the doors of houses—in fact any act of authority, which is not of itself illegal, may be lawfully done by a constable to prevent a breach of the peace. 1 Chitty's C. L. 29 to 25. 1 Blac. Com. 359.

If there is a reasonable ground for suspicion he may arrest without warrant, and hold the offender for examination; but his action in this regard is at his own peril—for he may not make an arrest unless the facts and circumstances would justify a prudent man in assuming that the grounds of suspicion were reasonable—that is, exhibited probable cause to believe that a felony had been committed. 3 W. & S., 309.

He has the further power to arrest, without warrant, for a breach of the peace committed in his presence; after he has made such an arrest he may conduct the person to jail, and the jailor must receive him to be detained in custody until an examination may be had before the magistrate—but that examination must be had without unnecessary delay. S. S. & R., 57.

His most responsible, and too often his most neglected duty, is to return to the Court at each and every session all offenses, as to which the Court has power to inquire, try or punish. This function makes him the inspector of his bailiwick—the informant of the Court, and the means of repressing crime.—This last duty is to be performed under the sanction of an oath—and may be made the basis of a bench warrant and arrest.

If it be performed with fidelity an examination of the constable's returns would at once inform the court of the moral condition of the county, and few offenses would go unpunished.

These are common law powers and duties which are attached to the office, and a failure to perform them or any of them is a misdemeanor in office, which could and would be punished by the court upon conviction had.

But the Legislature has enlarged and particularly specified some of these official powers and duties.

One of the early statutes required that constables should search those public houses and places suspected of entertaining tipplers on Sunday, and compel them to disperse quietly. By various statutes enacted at various times, the constable is required to make a return under oath as to whether offenses against the game or fishing laws have been committed in his bailiwick; whether any bastard children have been born therein, together with their sex, and the names of their mothers; whether there are any tipplings—that is unlicensed houses for the illegal sale of liquors—or licensed houses that violate the conditions of their license—and whether there are any common, ill-governed disorderly houses of postitution or gambling houses. The constable must further return, whether the index boards are placed and maintained at the junction roads—whether there were any breaches of the peace at the election, and the names of the offenders—whether within his knowledge there was any wagering upon the election, and the names of the betters, and whether there were frauds upon the election.

All these returns must be made under oath, and if such offenses exist and be not returned, the constable knowing of their existence, is guilty of a misdemeanor in office.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.80
Rye "	80
Corn "	65
Oats, "	40
Flour per barrel	11 00
Clover seed	5 50
Flaxseed	1 50
Butter	30
Eggs	25
Tallow	10
Potatoes	40
Dried Apples	10
Hams	15
Sides and Shoulders	9
Lard per pound	20
Hay per ton	25 00

MARRIAGES.

WEAVER—PREISH.—On the 19th inst., by the Rev. William J. Eyer, Mr. Fayer Weaver to Miss Isabella Preish, both of Catawissa, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1873, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now published and ready for delivery, in the English, German French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information relating to the mechanic, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive National Calendar.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. As the Almanac will appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and may be *had for the asking*. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., present it as a New Year gift, and forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

dec6 4w.

ASK to see I. W. Hartman's lace collars 10 cent to $1.00.

The largest lot of slippers just received at E. M. Knorr's.

Go to see that 80 cent Alpaca at I.W. Hartman's.

If you vont shlipirs and sich like for de feet youst go to de store vot stands on de corner fon Main und Market Streets; dere da keep all sich dings sheeper nobody also dose.

We strive to please is a good motto and if you wish to adopt it, buy your Christmas presents of M. P. Lutz.

FOR RENT.—Several fine rooms separately or in suites, in the late residence of Gen. W. H. Ent, adjoining the Court House. Apply to Mrs. W. H. Ent, opposite Forks Hotel. [n51-3t

Go to E. M. Knorr's for your best choice of slippers.

LOOK at I. W. Hartman's new Dollar Alpaca.

The largest stock of Christmas goods (both useful and arnemental) in town is at M. P. Lutz's, consisting of ladies' gentlemen's and children's furs, dress goods, shawls, wool goods, neckties and bows, scarfs, jewelry &c.

The place to buy your fancy slippers is at E. M. Knorr's.

MERRY CHRISTMAS! Be sure you make it a merry one. You can do so by purchasing from Thomas Webb's large stock of fancy toys, confectionery &c just what will please the little folks. Don't fail to call and see his assortment, the largest and best in town. His stock of Cigars and Tobaccoes cannot be equalled in this place, and are just the things for Holiday gifts to smokers.

In Everybody's Mouth.

PRAISE and SOZODONT.—Greatest luxury of modern times—beautifies and preserves the teeth. The repulsive breath is rendered as fragrant as a rose, and coldness by friends, or in business, will now be no longer noticed.

Spalding's Glue mends broken toys, &c.

Now is your time to save money, by buying a Silver Mould White Wire Clothes Line; guarantee given against rusting, freezing, wearing or injuring clothes hung upon it, in any shape or form. Cheaper than a rope line; apply to A. BARLOW, Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.; also agent for the New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. [dec. 13 4w.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

Every nervous Young Man in the Union, will receive, free, a Recipe that will prove a blessing through life, by addressing, in confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN,
Box 5172 P. O. 42 Cedar St., N. Y.
feb. 9, 72.

Old Established Coal Yard

C. W. NEAL & BRO. Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Limeburners supplied at liberal rates with best quality No. 6, coal. For smith fires, in addition to a prime article of lump, we have a first class quality of Bituminous coal, at $6.25 per ton on wharf.

Large stocks of all sizes constantly on hand. Strict personal attention given to the preparation of all our coal. Grain, Lumber and Slabs taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town. Orders left at McKelvy Neal & Co's. store or at our office, will receive prompt attention. OFFICE & YARDS AT MCKELVY & NEAL'S FURNACE, EAST BLOOMSBURG. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

THE Justice of the Verdict rendered by the public years ago in favor of the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT must be apparent to all who have used that famous preparation or seen it used. Its healing influence is irresistable. The most obstinate forms of neuralgic or rheumatic disease are totally cured by it, and that in an inconceivably short space of time. External injuries or sores, whether of man or beast, as well as all equine or human maladies for which a liniment may be used, are speedily remedied by its use. Remember it is not merely a palliative but an eradicant of disease.

Important Testimony!

The following letters are among the many we are constantly receiving from persons who have been cured by

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic,
AND
Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Pennsgrove, Salem County, New Jersey.
FEBRUARY 27, 1872.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

Respected Sir—I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been cured by the efficacy of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

Consumption has been hereditary with my family, most of its members having died or it at early ages. My mother and three brothers died at the age of 34, one brother at 27, and my sister at 18.

I was, when about 31 years, seized with liver complaint, which rapidly developed into Pulmonary Consumption. I was compelled to relinquish my employment (that of a blacksmith.)

I consulted skillful and eminent physicians, and tried many so-called nostrums, but without success, so that my friends were sure that there was no hope of my recovery, for I was reduced from 160 pounds to 100, and was not able to do anything whatever for myself.

By what I now believe to be a Providential interposition, I was induced to try your remedies, and place myself under your treatment, and my rapid and thorough cure is my recovery, that it seemed as though some superhuman power was at work, and to-day I am as well as at any time during my life. I weigh 182 pounds, am 36 years old, and for some time have been regularly attending to my business, leading fair to live to a good old age.

I am thankful to you beyond expression for having placed me in a position wherein I am a benefit instead of a burden to my family.

Your Mandrake Pills are the only medicine I ever use now. I think they are the best in the world.

I can refer you to hundreds of my neighbors who will testify to what I have written, any information any of my fellow citizens may desire will be freely and gladly given, upon receipt of stamp, by

Yours, etc.,
JOHN C. HEWITT.

Key West, Fla., Feb. 19, 1872.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, N. E. cor. Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

Dear Sir—Please forward, per first steamer, six bottles Sea Weed Tonic and twelve bottles Pulmonic Syrup.

Your medicines are of such value that I cannot be without them in my household, and in fact no family should be without them.

I have given them a fair test, and openly declare them to be even better than you claim.

Very respectfully yours, &c.
W. A. WHITEHURST.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1872.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK,

Respected Sir—I take pleasure in awarding to you this certificate of the wonderful cure your Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic has proved. My throat and bronchial tubes were so highly inflamed that it was almost impossible for me to swallow my food.

I am on a visit to my uncle, Mr. Charles Johnson, No. 912 Federal street, who says your medicines caused him from almost death after all other means had failed, and he having, therefore, full confidence in the virtue of your remedies, strongly recommended me to try them. I did so, and in one week from the time I commenced using them my throat was entirely cured, a great change for the better, so that I could eat my meals without any difficulty or pain. I can scarcely find words to express my gratitude for the energy called into existence by your invaluable medicines producing, as they did, and I deem it but an act of gratitude to give you the acknowledgment of my speedy cure.

Yours respectfully,
RACHEL M. JACOBS.

No. 406 West Thirty-third street, New York.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

SEA WEED TONIC,

and MANDRAKE PILLS.

These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines. If properly taken, will cure Consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Sea Weed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and makes it digest. His Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic, $1.50 per bottle, or $7.00 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box.

PREPARED ONLY AND FOR SALE BY

J. H. SCHENCK & SON,

N. E. Corner SIXTH and ARCH Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And by Druggists and Dealers generally.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
602 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Wholesale Agents.

apr 12, 1872-6y

TO TEACHERS AND FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.

The Annual Session of the Columbia County Teachers' Institute for the year 1872, will be held at Bloomsburg, in the

NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING,

commencing

Monday Dec. 23, at 2 o'clock, p. m.,

and closing Friday evening of the same week.

All persons teaching or preparing to teach may become members, and are requested to engage in the work of the Institute and receive its benefits.

The exercises will consist of Class Works, Essays, Elocution and Discussions during the day; and Music, Reports, Readings and Lectures in the evening.

It is our desire that every teacher in the county will surely be present and assist in making this Institute a decided success.

School Directors and all others feeling an interest in the schools of the county are respectfully invited to attend.

W. H. SNYDER,
County Superintendent.

Catawissa, Pa., Dec. 13th, 1872. 2t.

AGENTS WANTED!

The unparalleled success of the "Victor Sewing Machine," East and West, opens a good opportunity for Sewing Machine agents and responsible men to take the agency for this County.

For circulars, samples of work and terms, address,

The Victor
Sewing Machine Co.,
J. L. FERGUSON,
MANAGER,
No. 1227 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

nov29 4w.

CONTINENTAL.

Life Insurance Company.

OF NEW YORK

No. of Policies Issued 43,000.

ASSETS $5,500,000.

ISSUES all the new form of Policies and presents as favorable terms as any company in the United States.

The company will make temporary loans on its policies.

Thirty days' grace allowed on each payment, and the policy held good during that time.

All our policies are incontestable for the usual causes.

Policies issued by this company are non-forfeiture.

No extra charges made for travelling permits.

Policy holders share in the annual profits of the company, and have a voice in the elections and management of the company.

No policy or medical fee charged.

JUSTUS LAWRENCE, Pres't.
W. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Pres't.
J. P. ROGERS, Secretary.
S. C. CHANDLER, Jr., Actuary.

Central Office of North-Eastern Penn'a.

"COLUMBIAN" Building

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
General Agent.

jan. 5, 1872-1f.

NOTICE

The undersigned having again taken possession of the Mail Route running from Cambra to Bloomsburg, stage will run as follows: Leave Cambra every Monday Wednesday and Friday, at half past 6 o'clock a. m., arriving at Bloomsburg at 11 o'clock a. m. Leave Bloomsburg after the arrival of the Philadelphia mail, about 1 p. m.,

Agricultural.

How to Haven Neat Farm.

To those who are desirious of giving a more orderly appearance to their premises but who don't quite know what to take hold of first, *Hearth and Home* offers some helpful hints: Take a yoke of cattle or a span of horses, and put them to a wagon or cart. Fasten a stone-boat behind. On the stone-boat put a crowbar, a pick, a hoe, a spade, an ax, a saw, a brush-hook or scythe, a hammer, nails, spikes, a few bolts of different sizes, a monkey-wrench, and such other tools as you will be likely to want, and drive along the side of every fence on the farm. If you come across a piece of board or a broken rail throw it into the wagon. If you find a plow-point, a cultivator-tooth, a broken reaper guard, a horse-shoe, an oil can, or an old hoe, put it on the stone-boat and bring it home. Stones may be thrown on and drawn to some convenient place. If you come across any weeds, mow them down; if any brambles or brushes, cut them with a bush-hook or ax. If a board is loose on the fence, put a nail in it. If a gate sags, straighten it up. If there are any bolts in the gate, see that the nuts are tight. Take a man or a boy, or both, along with you. You will find plenty of work. If there is a plank bridge across a stream, see that the sleepers are not rotten. The hot sun has probably warped the planks, and they will need another spike or two. If there are any sticks or weeds in a ditch remove them, and throw out any dirt that may have been trodden in from the sides by the cattle or hogs. In this way go over the farm. Then attend to the barn-yards. Pick up anything that may be lying around, and put it in its proper place. Boards that are of any use should be placed in a pile by themselves under cover. Those that are useless should be sawn, and split up into kindling, to be piled by itself in the wood-shed. If there are any loose stones in the yards, draw them off. Scrape up all the scattered manure or dirt, and place it in a compact heap where it will ferment, or draw it at once onto grass land and spread it. Go into the garden and see if there is any rubbish there that should be removed, or any sticks or pieces of board or tools to pick up. Possibly you will find some old barrel-staves or hoops about. Make kindling of them. If there is any old iron about the premises, it is a good time to dispose of it. as it is worth one and I half cents per pound. Old implements, machines, tools, etc., that are worn out and of no further use, had better be knocked to pieces and the iron sold. If there are any parts that may be useful in repairing, they should be preserved by themselves. This is true of the wood-work as well as of the castings. Almost everything, sooner or later, comes in useful on a farm. But unless you have abundance of room, it does not pay to lumber up the premises with useless implements and machines. Have all your bags mended; mark them and hang them up. Mark all the forks, rakes, hoes, spades, shovels, corn-cutters etc. Rub them over with petroleum, and put them in their proper places. All harvest tools and machines should be painted with petroleum and stowed away. If you are short of room, much space may be saved by taking the wheels off the steel-toothed rake, and the pools and cutter-bars off the mower and reaper. Any one who has not tried it will be astonished how many implements and machines may be stowed away in a small space. This will do for a beginning. Then, when any implement is done with for the season, rub it over with petroleum and stow it away. When once things are in order, it is a comparatively easy matter to keep them in order; but still it is a daily work. It is however, work that pays over and over again.

PRESERVATION OF HEN MANURE.—We cannot overvalue the manurial product of the henhouse nor exercise too much care in its preservation. If thrown into the compost heap or deposited with the hog manure, nearly all its good qualities would be retained very likely, but we would advise a different course. Nearly every one wants a little fancy manure for special purposes in the Spring, and instead of buying guano and superphosphate of doubtful quality, he can manufacturere his own at a far less cost from the dropping of the hen.

We have found it a good plan to sprinkle dry earth under the roosts, or peat is nearly as good, road dust or scrapings collected during a dry spell, and put away in boxes or barrels for use in Winter and Spring. By using this three or four times a week, and oftener in warm weather, all bad odor is prevented and the escape of the fertilizing properties of the manure is arrested. Gypsum would answer as well as earth. If shoveled into a pile as the weather grows warm, it will slowly ferment, and if closely watched and shoveled over when undue heat is generated, the process will add to its value for the Spring's crop, as it becomes decomposed by fermentation and its particles separated and mingled with the earth used as a deodorizer and its crudeness changed so as to be more readily appropriated by growing plants.

Last year I used about fifteen bushels of this kind of manure and found it to be a very active fertilizer. For potatoes and corn I applied in the hill; mixing with that used for potatoes about one fourth its bulk of unleached wood ashes, dropping it in the hill and covering it with the foot as I went along immediately after the ashes were incorporated with it. By covering immediately, the earth absorbs any ammonia set free by the ashes, as they act like lime in this respect, and shonld not be mixed with manure in a state of fermentation; nor is it advisable to do so at any time, unless it is applied to the soil immediately. On garden vegetables this manure had a very marked effect. Nearly every farmer can save enough of this kind of manure to give his garden a start.—*Cor. Rural Home.*

TREES.—A writer in *Moor's Rural* urges those who desire to grow chestnut timber, or the trees for ornamental purposes, to choose for planting the largest nuts to be found. A few generations of selected seedlings would, he thinks, result in our having in this country varieties that would equal if not surpass, the European sorts in size; and it is well known that chestnuts of American growth are far the best in flavor.

Young Folks.

Armand.

A poor workman named Bertrand had six young children, and he was very much troubled how to support them. By increasing misfortune the year was sterile, and bread sold for twice as much as the year before. Bertrand labored day and night; and although he worked very hard, it was impossible for him to earn enough of the poorest kind of bread to satisfy the hunger of his famishing children. He was greatly discouraged. One day he called together his little family, and with tears in his eyes he said:

"My dear children, bread has become so high that, with all my labor, I cannot earn enough to support you. You see that I have to pay as much for this little piece of bread as I can earn in one day. You must be content to divide with the little I can procure; there certainly will not be enough to satisfy you, but there will be at least enough to keep you from starving."

The poor man could say no more. He raised his eyes toward Heaven and began to weep. His children wept also, and each one said, "May God come to our aid, poor little unhappy ones that we are. Help, our Father, and do not let us die of hunger."

Bertrand divided his bread into seven equal parts. He kept one piece for himself and distributed the others among the children. But one of them who was called Armand refused to receive his portion, and said, "I cannot take any, my father, I feel sick, eat my share or divide it among the children."

"My poor child, what is the matter?" said Bertrand, taking the child into his arms.

"I am sick," replied Armand. "I am very, very sick, I want to go to bed."

Bertrand carried him to his bed, and the next morning, overwhelmed with grief, he went to the doctor, and begged him to come out of charity to see his sick son and to help him. The doctor who was a pious man, went to Bertrand's, although he was sure that he would not be paid for his visit. He approached Armand's bed, felt of his pulse, but he did not find any symptoms of disease. He found that he was very weak, and to reanimate him, he wanted to prescribe something.

"Do not order anything for me, for I will not take anything."

"You will not take it! and why not if you please?"

"Do not ask me, sir, for I cannot tell you."

"And what prevents you, my child? You seem to be quite an obstinate little boy."

"Doctor it is not obstinacy, I assure you."

"I am glad to hear it, but I do not understand you, I will ask your father, who perhaps will not be so mysterious."

"Ah, I beg you say nothing to my father about it."

"You are a very strange child, I must absolutely inform your father, because you will not tell me."

"Oh, sir, be careful, I would rather tell you, but first I beg you will send my brothers and sisters out."

The doctor ordered the children to go out, and then Armand said:

"Alas, sir, in a time so hard, it is with difficulty that my father is able to earn a little poor bread. He divides it among us. Each one has a small piece, and he wishes to leave almost nothing for himself. It makes me feel so sad to see my brothers and sisters endure hunger. I am the eldest and have more strength than they have. I would rather not eat so that they can divide my portion. It is for this that I pretend to be sick and cannot eat, but I beg you will not let my father know anything about it."

The doctor wiped his eyes and said: "But are you not hungry my dear friend?"

"I beg your pardon, sir, I am very hungry, but that does not hurt me as much as to see them suffer."

"But you will soon die if you do not nourish yourself."

"I feel it sir, but I will die willingly; my father will have one mouth less to fill, and when I am with the good God I will pray Him to give something to my little brothers and sisters to eat."

The honest doctor felt extreme compassion and admiration at hearing a child talk so generously. He took him in his arms and embracing him said:

"No, my dear friend, you will not die. God, the Father of every one, will take care of you and your family. I thank him for having sent me here. I will return soon."

He ran to his house and loaded one of his servants with all sorts of provisions, and returned with him quickly to Armand and his famishing brothers. He placed them all around a table, and made them eat until they were satisfied. It was a charming sight for the good doctor to see the joy of the innocent creatures. On going out he requested Armand not to worry himself, for he would provide for all their necessities. Each day he sent them an abundance of nourishment, Other charitable persons to whom he told his adventure imitated his benevolence. Some sent provisions, some money, some suits of clothes and linen, so in a few days afterward the little family had more than they needed. As soon as the prince was told what the brave little Armand had done for his father and brothers, full of admiration for so much generosity, he sent for Bertrand and said to him:

"You have an admirable child; I want to be a father to him also. I have ordered to be given you every year in my name the sum of a hundred crowns, Armand and all your children shall be educated at my expense in any trade that they choose, and if they profit by it I will have the care of their fortune."

Bertrand returned home overcome with joy, and throwing himself upon his knees, thanked God for having given him such a worthy child.

In Scotland they have narrow, open drains, call sheep drains. A man was riding a donkey one day, across a sheep pasture, and when the donkey came to a sheep drain he would not go over it. So the man rode him back a short distance, and turning around, put the whip to him, thinking, of course, the donkey going so fast would jump the drain before he ever knew it. But not so. On they came, and when the donkey got to the drain he stopped all of a sudden, and the man went over Mr. Jack's head. No sooner had he touched the ground than he got up, and looking the donkey straight in the face, he said: "Very well pitched; but then how are ye going to get over yersel?"

Miscellaneous.

BOOTS & SHOES.

AT

E. M. KNORR'S

SPRING STYLES,

THE LATEST AND BEST.

Every variety for Men, Women and Children.

OLD STOCK

Selling at Cost to close out to make room for

NEW GOODS.

Bargains! Bargains!

CALL AND SEE.

A. J. EVANS.

READY MADE

AND

CUSTOM MADE

CLOTHING.

HE HAS THE

FINEST GOODS, LATEST STYLES

AND EMPLOYS THE

BEST WORKMEN.

For good fits and promptness in filling orders there is the place to go.

His goods are selected with care and his Custom Work will compare favorably with the best efforts of the fashionable city Dealer.

HE KEEPS A LARGE STOCK OF

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

At Astonishingly Low Prices.

Bloomsburg, Sept. 29, 1871-tf

JOHN G. JACOBY'S

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY!

BERWICK, PENN A.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Citizens of Berwick, and vicinity, that he has opened a Confectionery and Bakery in

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Berwick, Pa., where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,

FRENCH CANDIES,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS

ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS

&c., &c., &c., &c.

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Among the assortment will be found Cream Nuts, English Walnuts, Peanuts, Almonds, Filberts, Figs, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, Jellies of different kinds, Mustard, Catsup, Pickles, Cheese, Canned Fruit of all kinds, Corn Starch, Egg Biscuit, Soda Crackers, Oyster Crackers, Cheese, Soap, Writing Paper, Agreement Papers, Envelopes,

FISH AND OYSTERS,

And produce of all kinds. Fresh Bread an Cakes every day. Ice Cream in Season, Your patronage is solicited. JOHN G. JACOBY.

Berwick, Jan 1'71-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

Have on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both

PLAIN AND FANCY

warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best materials.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country. jan 1'71

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

SPRING GOODS

DAVID LOWENBERG

Invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, in the new block,

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, ROCC, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS.

of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTH AND CASSIMERES,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES JEWELRY, &C.

oct13'71 DAVID LOWENBERG.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&C., &C.

Neatly and Cheaply Printed

at the latest Styles of Type at the

This Cut illustrates the manner of Using

DR. PIERCE'S

Fountain Nasal Injector,

OR

DOUCHE.

This instrument is especially designed for the perfect application of

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

It is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried high up and *perfectly applied* to all parts of the affected nasal passages, and the chambers or cavities communicating therewith, in which sores and ulcers frequently exist, and from which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. The want of success in treating Catarrh heretofore has arisen largely from the impossibility of applying remedies to these cavities and chambers by any of the ordinary methods. This obstacle in the way of effecting cures is entirely overcome by the invention of the Douche. In using this instrument, the Fluid is carried by its own weight) no snuffing, forcing or pumping being required.) up one nostril in a full gently flowing stream to the highest portion of the nasal passages, passes into and thoroughly cleanses all the tubes and chambers connected therewith, and flows out of the opposite nostril. Its use is pleasant and as simple that a child can understand it. **Full and explicit directions** accompany each instrument. When used with this Instrument, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of "**Cold in the Head**" by a few applications.

Symptoms of Catarrh. Frequent headache, discharge falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, thick mucus, purulent, offensive, &c. In others a dryness, dry, watery, weak or inflamed eyes, stopping up or obstruction of nasal passages, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired or total deprivation of sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, indigestion, enlarged tonsils, tickling cough, &c. Only a few of these symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used with **Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche,** and accompanied with the constitutional treatment which is recommended in the pamphlet that wraps each bottle of the Remedy, is a perfect specific for this loathsome disease, and the proprietor offers, in good faith, **$500 reward** for a case he can not cure. The Remedy is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or poisons. The Catarrh Remedy is sold at 50 cents. Douche at 60 cents, **by all Druggists,** or either will be mailed by proprietor on receipt of 60 cents.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
Sole Proprietor.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the waste of the body with pure and unadulterated material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular diseases, Tumors in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Scurfiness, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the vital principle, are within the curative range of this wonderful Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any one that it is of more than ordinary power to cure them.

If the patient daily becoming reduced by the decomposition that is continually progressing, supplying these wastes and repairs the same with new and healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brickdust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.50.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for Worms—Pin, Tape, etc.

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1868.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, sounder, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You are welcome to publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

Are purely tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New-York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

BLATCHLEY'S
Improved Cucumber Wood Pump,
Tasteless, Durable, Efficient and Cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by Dealers everywhere. Send for Catalogue and Price-List.
CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, M'f'r,
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